

POWER SHARING STRATEGY USING H^∞ CONTROLLER BETWEEN TWO
DISTRIBUTED GENERATION SOURCES IN ISLANDED MODE

ERUM

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To my beloved Dad, Mom, Brother, Father in law, Husband, Daughter and Sisters



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ABSTRACT

This project addresses the problem of the primary controller of parallel-connected inverters in AC microgrid, which is operated in islanded mode. Voltage and frequency power sharing controller techniques are commonly used for sharing loads. However, this non-communication power sharing control technique has a disadvantage, where the frequency and voltage deviations are severe during a sudden load change. Currently, it can be fixed by using the communication-based secondary level. Therefore, the concept of non-communication network is needed for the DGs with fast restoration of voltage and frequency in order to maintain the stability and sensitivity of the islanded system. This project aims to develop a robust distributed H^∞ power sharing strategy to overcome the problem of restoration. The new controller would be able to enhance the performance and give a more reliable performance for power sharing, voltage and frequency restoration. Moreover, this project mainly focuses on the mathematical modelling of parallel-connected inverters, where the eigenvalues technique of the electric network is used to predict the stability of the islanded condition by applying eigenvalue technique. The proposed H^∞ power sharing control has established a condition for power sharing among the DGs and restores the voltage and frequency. This controller has shown the robustness effect in order to restore voltage and frequency and to satisfy the system performance. Finally, this H^∞ controller with robust and dynamic response is tested in islanded mode configuration, which has two DGs with identical power ratings connected to several local loads at the point of common coupling. The proposed robust controller's theoretical concept is validated by using MATLAB Simulink, and it is compared with the conventional and existing secondary power sharing strategies that are also applied at the same electrical system. As result, the proposed controller can achieve better steady state performance and fast restored frequency within 0.002 s with rise time 0.05s while compared to 0.13 s rise time for existing secondary controller. Maximum overshoot is also reduced during the sudden

load changed and good tracking performance efficiency by 95% as compared to the 90% efficiency of existing secondary controller and 85% conventional controller. Thus, it is able to restore voltage and frequency to nominal values and enhances power sharing according to inverter rating.



ABSTRAK

Projek ini menangani masalah pengawal utama penyongsang yang disambungkan secara selari dalam mikrogrid AC, yang dikendalikan dalam mod *islanded*. Teknik pengawal perkongsian kuasa voltan dan frekuensi biasanya digunakan untuk perkongsian beban. Walau bagaimanapun, teknik kawalan perkongsian kuasa bukan komunikasi ini mempunyai kelemahan di mana sisihan voltan dan frekuensi adalah tidak berkesan apabila perubahan pada beban secara tiba-tiba. Pada masa ini, ia boleh diperbaiki dengan menggunakan komunikasi berasaskan tahap kedua untuk menanggapi perubahan ini. Oleh itu, konsep rangkaian bukan komunikasi diperlukan di kalangan DGs dengan pemulihan pantas voltan dan frekuensi untuk mengekalkan kestabilan dan kepekaan sistem *islanded*. Projek ini adalah untuk membangunkan strategi perkongsian kuasa H^∞ teragih yang mantap mengatasi masalah penstoran semula. Pengawal baru dapat meningkatkan prestasi dan memberikan prestasi yang lebih dipercayai terhadap perkongsian kuasa, voltan dan frekuensi. Selain itu, projek ini terutamanya tertumpu kepada pemodelan matematik terhadap penyongsang yang disambungkan secara selari, di mana teknik nilai eigen bagi rangkaian elektrik digunakan untuk meramalkan kestabilan keadaan kawalan perkongsian kuasa H^∞ yang dicadangkan telah mewujudkan satu keadaan untuk perkongsian kuasa antara DGs dan memulihkan voltan dan frekuensi. Pengawal ini telah menunjukkan kesan yang mantap untuk baik pulih voltan dan frekuensi dan untuk memenuhi prestasi sistem. Pada akhirnya, pengawal H^∞ ini yang mantap dan tindak balas yang dinamik diuji dalam konfigurasi mod *islanded* yang mempunyai dua DG dengan kadar kuasa yang sama disambungkan kepada beberapa beban tempatan pada titik gandingan yang biasa. Konsep teori pengawal yang dicadangkan telah disahkan dengan menggunakan MATLAB Simulink, dan ia juga telah dibandingkan dengan strategi perkongsian kuasa sekunder konvensional yang sedia ada dan telah digunakan pada sistem elektrik yang sama. Akibatnya, pengawal yang dicadangkan dapat mencapai prestasi keadaan mantap yang mantap dan frekuensi pemulihan yang cepat dalam

0.002 s dengan masa naik 0.05 s berbanding dengan lenaikan masa 0.13 s untuk pengawal menengah sedia ada. Penyungkiran maksimum juga dikurangkan semasa beban tiba-tiba berubah dan lecelapan prestasi penjejakan yang baik sebanyak 95 % berbanding dengan kecekapan 90% pengawal menengah yang sedia ada dan pengawal konvensional 85%. Oleh itu, ia dapat mengembalikan voltan dan kekerapan kepada nilai nominal dan meningkatkan perkongsian kuasa mengikut penarafan inverter.



CONTENTS

TITLE	i
DECLARATION	ii
DEDICATION	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iv
ABSTRACT	v
ABSTRAK	vii
CONTENTS	ix
LIST OF TABLES	xiv
LIST OF FIGURES	xv
LIST OF SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS	xxi
LIST OF APPENDICES	xxiii
CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Introduction	1
1.2 Project background	3
1.3 Problem statement	4
1.4 Objectives	5
1.5 Scope of study	5
1.6 Thesis overview	6
CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW	8
2.1 Introduction	8
2.2 AC microgrid	8
2.3 Hierarchical microgrid control	9
2.3.1 Primary control level	10
2.3.2 Secondary control level	10
2.3.3 Tertiary control level	11

2.4	Primary level power sharing control techniques	12
2.4.1	Communication power sharing control techniques	12
2.4.2	Non communication power sharing control techniques	13
2.5	Conventional $P-\omega$ and $Q-V$ modified non communication power sharing techniques	14
2.6	Reverse power sharing technique ($P-V$, $Q-\omega$)	20
2.7	Voltage-current power sharing technique	21
2.8	Virtual flux power sharing technique	22
2.9	Frequency signal injection compensation technique	23
2.10	Voltage based power sharing technique	23
2.11	Angle power sharing control technique	24
2.12	Hierarchical power sharing control technique	24
2.13	Future trend	27
2.14	Introduction of H^∞ optimal control approach and stability performance	28
2.15	Summary	31
CHAPTER 3	DEVELOPMENT OF DISTRIBUTED POWER SHARING H^∞ CONTROL	33
3.1	Introduction	33
3.2	Proposed block diagram and system parameters	33
3.3	Methodology Flow Graph	35
3.4	Dynamic phasor-based power sharing small signal model	38
3.5	Problem formulation of power sharing controller	43
3.6	Constrain of robust controller design	43
3.6.1	Active power sharing	43
3.6.2	Reactive power sharing	44
3.6.3	Frequency and voltage deviation	44
3.6.4	Disturbance rejection or reference tracking	45
3.7	H^∞ frame work for frequency and active power sharing controller via LMI (linear Matrix	45

	inequality) optimization technique	
3.7.1	Design of H^∞ controller	47
3.7.2	Stability analysis of H^∞ controller	47
3.8	H^∞ framework for voltage restoration and improve the reactive power sharing controller	48
3.8.1	Design of H^∞ controller	50
3.8.2	Stability analysis of H^∞ controller	51
3.9	Summary	51
CHAPTER 4	CONSTRUCTION AND CONVENTION OF SMALL SIGNAL MODELLING OF DYNAMIC POWER SHARING	53
4.1	Introduction	53
4.2	Microgrid system in islanded mode	54
4.2.1	State space based small signal model of the AC microgrid	55
4.2.2	Dynamic of synchronous voltage,current control, LC filter and line impedance	55
4.2.3	Power-sharing and dynamic power sharing controller for power loop	58
4.2.4	Reference Frame transformation for microgrid system	64
4.3	State space based proposed reduced system model for power sharing controller	65
4.3.1	Reduced conventional power sharing controller	65
4.3.2	Proposed reduced dynamic power sharing controller	66
4.4	Small signal test conditions	67
4.4.1	Stability test of complete and reduced system model parameters effect	67
4.4.2	The effect of power-sharing and dynamic power sharing coefficient	69
4.4.3	Effect of line impedance parameters	70
4.4.4	Validation by MATLAB Simulink	71

4.5	Summary	72
CHAPTER 5	COMPARISON BETWEEN ROBUST H^∞ POWER SHARING CONTROL STRATEGY, CONVENTIONAL AND HIERARCHICAL SECONDARY CONTROL STRATEGY	73
5.1	Introduction	73
5.2	Conventional primary, existing secondary and proposed robust H^∞ control system in islanded mode	74
5.3	Case 1: Resistive Load connected with parallel inverter in islanded mode	76
5.3.1	Time-domain analysis of voltage and current at point of common coupling	76
5.3.2	Time-domain analysis of DGs sharing power and microgrid power	78
5.3.3	Time-domain analysis of voltage and frequency restoration	79
5.4	Case 2: Resistive-inductive load connected with parallel inverter in islanded mode	81
5.4.1	Time-domain analysis of voltage and current at point of common coupling	82
5.4.2	Time-domain analysis of DGs sharing power and microgrid power	83
5.4.3	Time-domain analysis of voltage and frequency restoration	85
5.5	Case 3: Time domain analysis of DGs sharing power and microgrid power from Low for load change from low to medium to high to medium	87
5.5.1	Time-domain analysis of voltage and current at point of common coupling	88
5.5.2	Time-domain analysis of DGs sharing power and microgrid power	91
5.5.3	Time-domain analysis of voltage and frequency restoration	93

5.6	Summary	95
CHAPTER 6	CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK	97
6.1	Conclusion	97
6.2	Future research	98
	REFERENCES	99
	APPENDIX A	109
	APPENDIX B	110
	APPENDIX C	111
	APPENDIX D	115
	APPENDIX E	119
	LIST OF PUBLICATIONS	123
	VITA	124



PTTA UTHM
PERPUSTAKAAN TUNKU TUN AMINAH

LIST OF TABLES

2.1	Merits and demerits of communication-based parallel inverter control techniques	13
2.2	Active and reactive power at different line impedance	16
2.3	Conventional and modified non-communication power sharing control strategies	26
3.1	System paramters	34
4.1	Initial condition system parameters	67
5.1	Parallel inverter AC microgrid load rating and switch ON-OFF time	76
5.2	Sudden loads switching time and rating	82
5.3	Switching time of sudden loads and power rating of low to medium to high to medium loads	87

LIST OF FIGURES

1.1	Microgrid structures by renewable energy sources	2
2.1	AC Microgrid control modes	9
2.2	Secondary and primary controller based hierarchical controls	11
2.3	Control of power flow between two voltage sources	15
2.4	parallel connected inverters in islanded mode: (a) schematic diagram (b) Phasor diagram	15
2.5	The principal of power sharing control strategy	16
2.6	The principal of power sharing control $P-\omega$ and $Q-V$	17
2.7	Characteristics of static power sharing/boost for low voltage distributed grid	20
2.8	General block diagram of the classical system	29
2.9	Classical control system of the augmented plant-based H^∞ framework	29
2.10	Standard H^∞ optimal control general configuration	30
3.1	Block diagram of proposed system (a) different types of loads (b) low-medium-high-medium	35
3.2	Complete flowgraph of the proposed technique	37
3.3	Single line diagram of parallel DGs operated in islanded mode	38
3.4	Block diagram of power sharing controller	42
3.5	Augmented plant for frequency -active power	46
3.6	Augmented plant for voltage -reactive power	49
4.1	Control and power System block diagram	54
4.2	Power sharing control of AC microgrid	58
4.3	Power sharing characteristics	60

4.4	Local to common and common to local transform	64
4.5	Eigenvalues of dynamic power sharing and power sharing based complete Eigenvalues (x= Proposed power sharing, o = power sharing)	68
4.6	Effect of proportional power sharing coefficient “m and n” on dynamic power sharing controller and power-sharing controller (x = Proposed model, o = Conventional model)	69
4.7	Effect of dynamic, active power power sharing gain “ $m_d=1e^{-3}$ to $3e^{-6}$ ” on dynamic power sharing controller and power-sharing controller (x = Proposed model, o = Conventional model).	70
4.8	Effect of line impedance L_g is varying and R_g is fixed (x = Proposed model, o = Conventional model)	70
4.9	Effect of line impedance (* = proposed model, o = conventional model)	71
4.10	Active power (a) transient response of active power (b) of the conventional model and proposed model.	71
5.1	Block diagram of conventional primary controller, existing hierarchical secondary controller and proposed robust H^∞ decentralized power sharing controller	75
5.2	Voltage response at PCC: H^∞ voltage at PCC (a) zoomed picture of H^∞ (a-H), conventional voltage at PCC (b), zoomed picture of conventional (b-C), secondary voltage at PCC (c), zoomed picture of secondary(c-S)	77
5.3	Current response at PCC H^∞ current at PCC (a) zoomed picture of H^∞ (a-H), conventional current at PCC (b), zoomed picture of conventional (b-C), secondary current at PCC (c), zoomed picture of secondary (c-S)	77

5.4	Active-sharing-power time domain response (H = robust H^∞ control, S = secondary hierarchical control, C = conventional primary hierarchical control)	78
5.5	Active power time domain response (H = robust H^∞ control, S = secondary hierarchical control, C = conventional primary hierarchical control)	79
5.6	Frequency time domain response(a) transient frequency response at PCC (b) transient response of sudden load changed(c). (H = robust H^∞ control, S = secondary hierarchical control, C = conventional primary hierarchical control)	80
5.7	Voltage time domain response(a) transient voltage response at PCC (b) transient response of sudden load changed(c) (H = robust H^∞ control, S = secondary hierarchical control, C = conventional primary hierarchical control)	81
5.8	Voltage response at PCC (a) H^∞ voltage at PCC (a-H) zoomed picture of H^∞ , conventional voltage at PCC (b), zoomed picture of conventional (b-C), secondary voltage at PCC (c), zoomed picture of secondary (c-S)	83
5.9	Current response at PCC: H^∞ current at PCC (a) zoomed picture of H^∞ (a-H), conventional current at PCC (b), zoomed picture of conventional (b-C), secondary current at PCC (c), zoomed picture of secondary (c-S)	83
5.10	Active-sharing-power time domain response (H = robust H^∞ control, S = secondary hierarchical control, C = conventional primary hierarchical control)	84
5.11	Reactive-sharing-power time domain response (H = robust H^∞ control, S = secondary hierarchical	84

	control, C = conventional primary hierarchical control)	
5.12	Active power time domain response (H = robust H^∞ control, S = secondary hierarchical control, C = conventional primary hierarchical control)	85
5.13	Reactive power time domain response (H = robust H^∞ control, S = secondary hierarchical control, C = conventional primary hierarchical control)	85
5.14	Frequency time domain response(a) transient frequency response at PCC (b) transient response of sudden load changed (c).(H = robust H^∞ control, S= secondary hierarchical control, C = conventional primary hierarchical control)	86
5.15	Voltage time domain response(a) transient voltage response at PCC (b) transient response of sudden load changed(c). (H = robust H^∞ control, S= secondary hierarchical control, C = conventional primary hierarchical control)	87
5.16	H^∞ based DGs voltage response at PCC(a) zoomed response from Low to medium load changed (b), zoomed response from medium to high load changed, (c) zoomed response from high to medium load changed	88
5.17	Secondary based DGs voltage response at PCC (a) zoomed response from low to medium load change (b), zoomed response from medium to high load changed, (c) zoomed response from high to medium load changed	88
5.18	Conventional based DGs voltage response at PCC (a) zoomed response from low to medium load change (b), zoomed response from medium to high load change (c) zoomed response from high to medium load change	89

5.19	H^∞ based DGs current response at PCC (a) zoomed response from low to medium load change (b), zoomed response from medium to high load changed, (c) zoomed response from high to medium load change	90
5.20	Secondary based DGs current response at PCC (a) zoomed response from low to medium load change (b) zoomed response from medium to high load change (c) zoomed response from high to medium load change	99
5.21	Conventional based DGs current response at PCC (a) zoomed response from low to medium load change (b) zoomed response from medium to high load change (c) zoomed response from high to medium load change	99
5.22	Active power time domain response for low-medium-high-medium (H = robust H^∞ control, S= secondary hierarchical control, C = conventional primary hierarchical control)	92
5.23	Active sharing power time domain response for low-medium-high-medium load change (H = robust H^∞ control, S= secondary hierarchical control, C = conventional primary hierarchical control)	93
5.24	Frequency time domain response for low-medium-high-medium load change(a) transient response at PCC (b),transient response of low to medium load changed (c) transient response of medium to high load change (d) transient response of high to medium load changed (e) (H = robust H^∞ control, S = secondary hierarchical control, C = conventional primary hierarchical control)	94
5.25	Voltage time domain response from low-medium-high-medium change (a) transient response at PCC	95

- (b) transient response of low to medium load change
- (c) transient response of medium to high load change
- (d) transient response of high to medium load change
- (e) (H = robust H^∞ control, S = secondary hierarchical control, C = conventional primary hierarchical control)



LIST OF SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

A	- Ampere
AC	- Alternating current
DC	- Direct current
DG	- Distributed generation
d	- Disturbance signal
G	- System plant
H	- Low pass filter
Hz	- Frequency
kW	- kilo Watt
LFT	- linear fractional transformation
LMI	- Linear Matrix Inequalities
MG	- Micro Grid
m	- Frequency power sharing coefficient (rad/W. s)
m_d	- Adaptive frequency power sharing coefficient
n	- Voltage power sharing coefficient (V/VAR)
n_d	- Adaptive voltage power sharing coefficient
P	- Augmented plant
PCC	- Point of common coupling
PI	- Proportional Integral
PLL	- Phase Lock Loop
P_L	- Load active power
P_n	- Inverter active power (n=number of inverter)
PV	- Photovoltaic
ΔP_{MG}	- Microgrid active power deviation
Q_L	- Load reactive power
Q_n	- Inverter reactive power (n=number of inverter)
ΔQ_{MG}	- Microgrid Reactive power deviation

RMS	- Root mean square
r	- Reference signal
ρ	- Dynamic phasor domain
s	- Second
V	- Voltage
V_{dc}	- Input voltage
V_g	- Microgrid output voltage
V_o	- Nominal output voltage
V_{sec}	- Secondary controller Voltage
W	- Watt
W_n	- No of weighted function
ω	- Exogenous inputs
ω_o	- Nominal angular frequency
ω_{sec}	- Secondary controller angular frequency
δ	- Voltage phase (°)



LIST OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX	TITLE	PAGE
A	Schematic diagram of three cases with robust H^∞ power sharing control strategy	109
B	Schematic diagram of three cases with conventional and secondary control strategy	110
C	Parallel identical DGs based on conventional, secondary and robust H^∞ power sharing control technique with resistive loads	111
C (i)	Parallel identical DGs based on conventional power sharing control technique with resistive loads	112
C (ii)	Parallel identical DGs based secondary control technique with resistive loads	113
C (iii)	Parallel identical DGs based on H^∞ Power sharing control technique with resistive loads	114
D	Parallel identical DGs based on conventional, secondary and robust H^∞ power sharing control technique with resistive-inductive-loads	115
D (i)	Parallel identical DGs based on conventional power sharing control technique with resistive-inductive loads	116
D (ii)	Parallel identical DGs based secondary control technique with resistive -inductive loads	117
D (iii)	Parallel identical DGs based on H^∞ Power sharing control technique with resistive inductive loads	118

E	Parallel identical DGs based on conventional, secondary and robust H^∞ power sharing control technique with low-medium -high -medium loads	119
E (i)	Parallel identical DGs based on conventional power sharing control with low-medium -high -medium loads	120
E (ii)	Parallel identical DGs based on secondary control with low-medium -high -medium loads	121
E (iii)	Parallel identical DGs based on H^∞ control with low-medium -high -medium load	122



CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

The conventional power systems are changing globally and a large number of distributed generation (DG) sources are being integrated into complex power distribution systems to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases, increase the reliability of the system and alleviate the pressure on power transmission. These DGs may be photovoltaic arrays, winds turbines, fuel cells and energy storage devices such as batteries and supercapacitors, etc. A cluster of interconnected DGs is known as a microgrid. As known, the microgrid has been proposed to integrate DGs to the local loads. The primary function is to facilitate the penetration of DGs, hence enhancing the persistence of power supply [1], [2], [3]. The load connected to the grid may be critical or non-critical but it should provide reliable energy and demand rigorous power quality. Therefore, the DGs need power converter mechanisms of control interface to be connected to the microgrid. Consequently, inverters and converters are adapted to connect the DGs to the microgrid, as shown in Figure 1.1.

A microgrid can be operated in two modes, grid-connected and islanded mode, to provide reliability and power quality. When a microgrid is operated in grid-connected mode, the voltage and frequency are fixed by the stiff grid and the DC/AC inverters are connected parallel with the utility grid, whereas in islanded mode of operation, multiple parallel DGs are required to stabilise voltage and frequency. Thus, the main aim is to share the power load properly. Proper power sharing is crucial as per the stability, disturbance, sensitivity and load requirement; hence, a modern control strategy is needed to share the power as per the required load as well

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